THE NEWS IN LONDON.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE IN ENGLISH POLITICS;

MEETING OF THE PRIMEOSE LEAGUE AND THE WOMEN'S LIBERAL FEDERATION - SIR CHARLES DILKE'S REAPPEARANCE-THE

IRISH LORD-LIEUTENANCY - MR.

GREENWOOD'S SUIT - THE QUEEN'S SEVENTIETH

BIRTHDAY. (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Copyright: 1889: By The New-York Tribune. London, May 25 .- The proceedings in Parliament have this week been dull, but there has been a good deal of activity and bustle among the politicians outside. For the first time in our history we have seen the political ladies of both great parties gathered together in London at the same The organized political woman is, you know, a comparatively new creature here. In the old days we had the political woman as a " rara avis" in the ranks of the aristocracy, and the famous Lady Cavendish kissed a Westminster butcher to win a vote for Fox. To-day the political woman is not confined to the nobility. She has her representative in all classes. The Primrose League beasts of over 80,000 members, the great majority being women. The Women's Liberal Federation counts 34,000 members, and has only recently come into existence. This is a remarkable additional force let loose at election times, though it may not vote, and there can be no doubt that the influence of women in politics is, for good or evil, rapidly growing in this coun-

Lord Salisbury, speaking to the Primrose dames on Wednesday, at Her Majesty's Theatre, gave his official blessing to the movement, so far as it was in Tory hands, and spoke with enthusiasm of the fact that a Primrose Habitation had been recently was probably the most disturbed district in Ireland. He had heard that there were already 700 members, and thought that there was a promising field in Munster and Connaught for active propaganda by the League. If they could give cohesion and strength to the scattered Loyalists communities, they would accomplish a great work for the Union.

The meeting which heard this speech was in itself remarkable. The ladies were all decorated after the Masonic fashion, and the higher officers displayed as many jewels as a member of the Grand Lodge. Everybody had a badge of some sort, and the use of these things in such number must have ereated almost a new industry, as well as bringing in a considerable revenue to the League.

Of course the Liberal women have no insignia; the tawdry finery which pleases the Tory ladies is condemned and derided. I am not sure that this is wise. It has a distinct use, and the Primrose League would not be what it is without it. The Liberal ladies are probably too serious. They once touching the most recondite political subjects, not forgetting the Sugar Bounty bill. Then there were a couple of business meetings. The council first met in private, and decided that they would not inscribe the question of Woman Suffrage on their banners. This is a concession to some weak-kneed sisters who have not quite made up their minds whether they want to vote with their husbands.

A curious personal question caused a very warm debate. Four ladies of the executive have lately been with Sir Charles Dilke on a political tour in the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire. When not spoken for him, they have been on the platform, and generally have expressed their desire to bring him back to political life. This has given great offence, and certain mora! reform societies circulated a protest against the conduct of the ladies. They took care, of course, that the protest should reach all the influential Liberal women, who were asked if they were willing that the Liberal Federation should thus be dragged in the mire. When the storm burst in the av the four offenders made a joint statement, pleading that they had acted in their individual capacities, and had no intention of compromising the Federation. But when the executive came to be re-elected for the current year, the offenders were largely " pilled," and possibly one or other of them has been rejected. We are still wanting the returns.

As to Sir Charles Dilke, it must be understood that he is not a candidate for Parliament. He declined to stand for the Forest of Dean last year, but promised to visit the constituency and address the miners. It was during this visit that his lady friends gave him the light of their countenance, for which act they have been called to account. Meantime there is no doubt that Sir Charles is slowly making his way. Quite recently he has been elected chairman of the Chelsea Board of Guardians, with the good-will of the Unionist

The political ladies of both parties had a pleasant stay in London. Lady Spencer and Lady Aberdeen received their Liberal friends in their own stately homes, and Lady Hayter presided at the "conversazione" held among the pictures at Grosvenor Gallery. Here Mrs. Gladstone was presented with a massive gold bracelet, bearing the miniature reproduction of Sir John Millais's portrait of her husband. This was in view of the golden wedding which Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will celebrate shortly. The Primrose dames were on their side, and at about the same hour, enjoying magnificent party given by Lady Wimborne, the sister of Lord Randolph Churchill, at her house in Arlington-st., Piccadilly.

The Irish peers, with a handful of Ulster Tories who sit in the House of Commons, have unanimously agreed upon the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy, in the hope that the Government will build a Royal residence and induce a Royal Prince to live in Ireland. They have asked Lord Salisbury to receive a deputation on the subject, and the matter is to be discussed at to-day's Cabinet meeting. Meantime the Tories in the House of Commons are pushing the matter on, and further questions on the subject are to be put to Mr. Smith on Monday. It was noticed at the peers' meeting that Lords Meath and Greville, the only Home Rulers among the Irish nobility, voted for the retention of the Viceroyalty.

Mr. Goschen spoke at Sheffield on Wednesday night for a full hour, and actually alluded to the Sugar Bounties bill without saying a word in favor of the boycottring clauses. All he did was to quote the lower prices on sugar to be delivered this autumn as a proof that the present inflation is temporary, due only to American speculation, and not to the convention. In private conversations with Liberal-Unionist friends he says that he was led into the affair when it was a mere question of attacking bounties. Somehow he had a pious opinica against bounties. Mr. Charles Villiers, the veteran Free Trader, denounces the convention with vigor, and says that he cannot conceive how the Government can have come to get into such a stipid position.

Mr. William O'Brien's opinion that the Manster martyrs were not murderers, of which he delivered himself to the Special Commission, has given the Tory papers a chance to improve an on which they were badly wanting. But John Bright said something very like this in the House of Commons, when he complained that three men had been hanged for the murder of that the single shot which was fired and which killed Sergeant Brett was never brought beine to any one of the three, and that the Fusions had no sort of desire to murder any par-ticles smean. He declared roundly that it was

a political affair, and that it was for this reason only that three men were hanged when only one could have fired the fatal shot.

Mr. Greenwood's case against Mr. Gibbs for wrongful dismissal from the editorship of " The St. James's Gazette" is still much discussed. It is now said that the German Chancellerie have more than once attempted to secure a London paper and that Prince Bismarck looks upon this as an important means of obtaining an alliance with this country. So far, he has failed, unless " The St. James's Gazette" can be said to suit his purpose This journal is certainly a suspect now. Everybody is surprised at the contents of Mr. Stefnkopff's letters to Mr. Greenwood, which "The Times" printed in full, and which give a singularly graphic notion of the sort of language which Prince Bismarck's set permitted themselves concerning the late Emperor and the present Empress Frederick. As the letters dealt also in the gossip current about Sir Morell Mackenzie, they give him a good right of action against " The Times," and it is understood that he will strike home to wipe off old scores. At Berlin there must be a good deal of irritation with Mr. Stemkopff and his methods. The relations of the Chancellor and the reptile press have never been exhibited in such a strong

light before. The Queen was seventy yesterday. When she went to Sandringham lately some gossips would have it that she was preparing for abdication in view of the present anniversary. As a matter of fact, however, nothing is further from the mind of the Queen. She is in splendid health, and there is not a finer specimen of womanhood in the three Kingdoms. She never ails anything, never has a pain or ache, and her mind is probably keener than it has ever been-which is saying a vast deal. Abdication is not in the Royal dictionary, and folks who are so anxious to see a new Court arrive-the new Court being the Marlborough House set-will have to bide patiently, possibly for anten years. There is really no opened at Tralee, County Kerry, which until apparent reason why the Queen should recently was probably the most disturbed district not reign longer than George the Third. The birthday honors, published to-day, have none of them any special significance. The elevation of Mr. G. Burns, of the Cunard Company, has been too long delayed. Mr. W. Mackinnon, who also gets a baronetcy, sent out Mr. Stanley on his present expedition.

> NEWS THAT EXCITED THE PARISIANS. RITTER COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VISIT OF

KING HUMBERT TO STRASBURG. Paris, May 25.-The Bourse became flat this afteroon on receipt of intelligence that King Humbert and Emperor William proposed to vi-it Strasburg. This statement caused the bitterest feeling. Three per cent rentes for the account fell to so francs 97 1.2 centimes, a decline of 42 1.2 centimes from the opening price. Italian rentes were quoted at 97

The announcement was the absorbing sensation in this city to-day, and many bitter comments were made before it was learned that King Humbert had

King Humbert pays us in a generous style for the hundred thousand Frenchmen killed in Lombardy to hundred thousand Frenchmen killed in Lombardy to liberate Italy."

"The National" says. "The visit is the ass's kick of the fable, but in the present instance the lion is not dead like the one in the story."

The "Tempa" says: "We cannot believe that King Humbert would inflict a gratuitous wound upon France by Insulting her. France's sentiments ought to be held sacred by the son of Victor Emanuel."

MR. LINCOLN PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN. THE NEW MINISTER TO BE A GUEST AT LORD

SALISBURY'S BANQUET. May 26 .- Robert T. Lincoln, the Minister, proceeded from London to Windsor this afternoon, and presented his eredentials to the Queen. Minister Lincoln will be a guest at the banquet to e given by Lord Salisbury.

EFFECTING A SALT COMBINATION. London, May 25 .- Messrs. Wellington Burt, of Michigan, and Charles Burger, of New-York, who have been visiting England as representatives of the movement to unify American salt interests, sailed rom Liverpool to-day on the Cunard steamer Umbria. Burger a cordial reception and entered into an alliance with thom which assures harmonious relations between the English and American markets and the between the English and Amer full financial support required.

BOULANGISTS WILL TAKE A HAND. London May 25 .- At a meeting of General Boulanger's

THE MISHAP TO MR. GLADSTONE. London, May 25 .- Mr. Gladstone, replying to inquiries, says that he in no wise suffers from his mishap in Piccadilly, and expresses thanks for the sympathy extended to him.

MORE HONORS TO CAPTAIN MURRELL.

London, May 25.—Captain Murrell, of the steamer Missouri, which rescued the passengers and crew of the Danmark, paid a visit to-day to Colchester, his native place, and was given an enthusiastic reception by the people. This evening a banquet was given in honor of the captain, at which Henry George, on behalf of American friends, presented him with a gold watch. It the course of his speech, Mr. George demounced the "mean policy of protection, which had taxed American ships off the ocean."

A BURSTED PANAMA CANAL SCHEME. Paris, May 25 .- " Le Paris" announces that the issue of Panama Canal lottery bonds has been abaneloned.

THE VALKYRIE AGAIN A WINNER. London, May 25.-Another race was sailed to-day between the yachts Valkyrie, Irex, Yarana. Deer-hound and Amphitrite. The time of the yachts was

Valkyrie, 6 h. 11 min. 13 sec.; Irex, 6 h. 38 min. 1 sec.; Yarana, 7 h. 12 min. 11 sec.; Deerhound, h. 13 min. 15 sec.; Amphitrite, 7 h. 16 min. 10 sec. The Yarana passed outside the committee boat.

WISSMANN'S OPERATIONS IN AFRICA. Berlin, May 25.—Captain Wissmann, in a report om Bagamoyo, dated May 1, refers to the troubles of the missionaries. He says he recommended the English to take and open up the road through Masai-land. Dr. Peters placed 100 Somalis at Captain Wissmann's disposal for a month to assist in crushing Bushief

ACCEPTING MB. CARNEGIE'S SCALE Pittaburg, May 25 (Special).-There are indications that the expected trouble at the Homestead steel mills of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. will not materialize. It is said that nearly 1,000 men have decided to ac-cept the three-years' scale which is to go into effect July, and nearly all the men will by next Saturday have decided to do likewise. The scale is a reduction on skilled work approximating 25 per cent There yet remains a question for settlement. There There yet remains a question for settlement. There are employed in the mills about 800 members of the Amalgamated Association. The new scale of this organization will not be framed until some time subsequent to June 4, the opening day of the annual convention. The question arises, therefore, are not the men acting counter to their organization in thus signing an independent scale, and if the association refuses to adopt it, will not these members be compelled to leave the organization if they remain at Homestead? The Amalgamated scale must be the same at all mills under its control, all the way from Philadelphia to St. Louis.

A NEW-YORK MAN CUTS HIS THROAT. Omaha, May 25 (Special).-J. W. Winchell, repre enting a New-York shoe house, made a desperate attempt at suicide in his room at the Millard Hotel ome time last night. A friend found him in bed thi pool of blood beneath him. Into one of the wounds he thrust the pocket knife with which it was made, so that the weapon was out of sight and had to be re-moved with a pair of forceps. As no agreey was cut, the doctors think he may live. He imagined that some one wanted to murder him.

NEW LAW FOR THE PIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT. Albany, N. Y., May 25.—The Governor has signed chapter 302, amending the Civil Code relative to the appointment of instices' clerks in the First NEW-YORA, SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1889.-TWENTY PAGES.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE PRESENT CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE TROUBLES AT GUTHRIE.

A STORMY MEETING POLLOWED BY A DEMAND FOR A NEW ELECTION, WHICH WILL

Washington, May 25,-Inspector Pickler, of the Interior Department, now in Guthrie, Oklahoma, has ent a report to Secretary Noble, under date of May 18, on the situation in that city. his report Inspector Pickler says, "For about ten days ere has been a steadily increasing feeling here among the people against the City Council of Guthrie. This Council was very irregularly chosen, to begin with. and as the people understood, for the purpose merely of putting the machinery of the city in motion. The Mayor was selected by a committee of seven, chosen by a mass-meeting, and a committee of one from each state and Territory became the Council. At the time this Council was chosen it consisted of over thirty members, but now numbers about fifteen. Grave responsibilities were forced upon them, and generally they have assumed and settled them in a reditable manner. They have preserved order, surveyed the town and practically cleared the streets. In these matters they are commended by all. They have, however, assumed other powers and undertaken generally and very emphatically condemned. They

a salary in excess of this; a board of five arbitrators on settling the right of possession to lots, some being leading companies. Miss Van Nostrand, who is a members of the Council at \$10 per day, charging each contestant \$10 before his case could be heard, and reirning only the \$10 to the party succeeding, and two months ago. Mr. Van Nostrand was well known keeping the remainder. Sometimes there have been five or six contestants for the same lot. They have granted, or pretended to grant, a franchise for ten years to a company to supply the city with water, build a bridge across the stream, and grade the streets, and in like manner have taken many such steps against which the citizens loudly protest. And further, they are now collecting large taxes-an occupation tax of \$5 per month, a survey tax, a recorder's tax on They have enacted barsh ordinances, for violation of which severe penaltics are imposed. They are recklessly spending money in paying officials, and are surveying the town on lines other than those recommended at the people's meeting, in order to save

"Further, it is asserted that the members of the ouncil are amon; those who came in on Sunday, before the 22d, and seized all of the best lots, and that the City Government has in all matters protected the sterests of these men. This charge has been made more emphatic from the fact that the City Council has instructed its Board of Arbitration that in considering who is entitled to a lot, the Board shall not take into consideration the time of settling as before or after clock, but that priority of settlement on Monday, the 22d, regardless of the hour, entitled the party to the This the people considered in direct conflict with the President's proclamation. In the last few days the Council has selected two other Boards of Arbitration of five each, at a compensation of \$5 per day each, as claimed by some, and at \$10 per day as claimed by others. The Council has transacted much of its business with closed doors. The lawyers have formed a bar association and were the first to

the drafting of a charter to govern them. "A petition was circulated vestering asking the Council to call an election to divide the city into wards and to make a registry of the voters, and asking that the election be held Manday, May 27. Every ing that the election be near section. Independent of body practically signed the petition. Independent of this petition the citizens held a large mass : last evening on the Government are. They were wery much in earnest and very determined. speeches by different persons they passed a spoints ousting the Mayor and City Council and appointed committee to so notify them, and also passed a reso-lution appointing a committee of seven to call a city election, ignoring the present Mayor and Council At election, ignoring the present of the considerable state ment, as the friends of the old Council were on the outside of the building deriding this action. At this juncture, when a few men were arging an adjournment, leaving the readulton in effect to out the present council there were leaf calls for me, from 1

would carry the box upstairs, but Missing think, both sides, or sonthermia.

I finally took the stand. I told them that in my judgment it was a mistake to not petition the Mayor and council to call an election and that it would most likely result in two conflicting city governments, and great disorder and confusion, as well as great danger to the public good. A Mr. Itale, an attorney of Wichita, followed, advising the same course, and the same course in the same cou

call an election. The meeting them appeared in good humor.

I do not think such an emergency will arise again. The Council will grant the election in fact just before the close of the meeting it sent word that the election would be called for June 10. This, however, is too late a date to suit the people, and I think when we confer with the Council on this point they will fix an earlier date. The meeting was unanimous, however, that if the Council refused to call the election, that then the cilizens would call it.

Rochester, N. Y., May 25.- In the Faulkner case to lay Mr. Lockwood resumed his cross examination of the efendant, who testified: "The first money I aided the bank in getting was borrowed from Mr. Flower in the ummer of 1×84. The amount was #20,000. I had a talk with Mr. Flower and explained to him why it was

necessary for the bank to get the accommodation. I was a director, but had not made any investigation of He swore that he had never seen Bank Examiner Williams, and Mr. Lockwood produced a letter written by the witness to the Controller in which he said he had received certain information from Mr. Williams; also a letter from the Controller stating that here were irregularities, which were detailed at some length. The witness denied that Mr. Williams ever read this letter to him. Another letter from Mr. Willams to the defendant was produced, in which the writer refers to what he understood from "James and you," but still the witness swore that he had never seen Mr. Williams. One more letter was shown, in which Mr. Williams used the expression "remembering that you had said to me," but the witness decided that he had any recollection of ever having seen Mr. Williams

HE LOOKED ON LYDIA'S PICTURE AND DIED Chicago, May 25.—The dead body of George A. Westerkill, age twenty-five, was found in his room at Damon's Hotel, about noon to day. Westerkill had attired himself in full dress, and his shirt and white necktie had never before been worn. Beside the bed were found two bottles which had contained morphine. He had evidently contemplated suicide for several days, and had himself prepared his body for burial. Lying on a table in the room in a way to indicate that Westerkill had been looking at it just previous to his taking the morphine was a photograph of Lydia taking the morphine was a photograph of Dynas Thompson, the burlesque actress. Beside it was a letter from her thanking Westerkill for the flowers and many favors he had shown her during her recent stay in Chicago. Persons around the Olympic Theatre say that Westerkill formed an attachment for the actress, and that he was despondent after she went East. His letters speak of financial embarrassment. Westerkill came from a small town near Ashland, Wis., where she parents live.

Washington, May 25 (Special).—Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the Census, has offered to ex-Assemblyman Frederick W. Kruse, of Olcan, the appointment of Chief of the Division of Wealth, Debt and Taxation of the Eleventh Census. This division is one of the highest importance, and is the one of which Mr. Forter was chief in the Tenth Census, in which capacity Forter was chief in the Tenth Census, in which capacity he achieved a high reputation. Mr. Kruse's appoint ment will be highly commended by everybody who knows and appreciates his worth, ability and unbend-ing integrity. It is understood that the selection of Mr. Kruse is especially gratifying to Senator Hiscock.

DR. DERRICK'S NEW OFFICE. Philadelphia, May 25.—The Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church to-day elected the Rev. Dr. W. B. Derrick, of New-York, missionary secretary, to succeed Dr. J. M. Townsend, of Richmond, Ind., wh

ILL-TREATED IN FRANCE.

A DRESSMAKER IN NICE ACCUSED OF SWINDLING

THREE AMERICAN LADIES ARRESTED.

THE TOURISTS, AIDED BY THE POLICE OF MENTONE-TWO HOURS IN A FILTHY CELL-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Philadelphia, May 25.-There will be laid before the State Department at Washington the details of the arrest of three New-York women travelling in France. Mrs. A. L. Dorr, Miss Fanny Van Nostrand and Miss Nannie Marvin ordered some garments from a dressmaker at Nice, to be delivered by a certain and the ladies went to Mentone without receiving or paying for the garments. That night they were arrested at their hotel, taken to the police station, forced into a cell and lept there for several the arrest and the outrage was perpetrated without Dorr or the unquestionable indications that the belonged to the more respectable class of American tourists.

The families of these ladies are well known in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, Mrs. bwenty-five years secretary of the Atlantic Fire Inof the insurance firm of H. and V. N. Dorr & Co., Cedar st. and Broadway, New York, who were agents year, and an adviser of the Council on Arbitration, at for the Fire Assurance of Philadelphia, the Boylston and Boston Insurance Company, of Boston, and other nice of Mrs. Dorr, is a daughter of John J. Van in New-York business circles, having long been the head of the wholesale grocery house of J. and H. Van Nostrand & Co. Miss Marvin is a daughter the late Dr. G. C. Marvin and piece of the late Tasker Marvin.

make a burried trip through France to Genoa, where they were to rest until the latter gart of July before going to Paris and London. It is probable these plans will be interfered with by proceedings which the United States Government is expected to institute to redress the wrong done them by the French police. In her statement under date of Mentone, May 3, Mrs. Dorr says:

"On Tuesday we (Miss Van Nostrand and Miss Marvin, of No. 441 Henry st., Brooklyn) arrived in Nice, and desiring a dress for Miss Marvin applied at the establishment of Madame Courrien, un der the Cosmopolitan Hotel, where we were stopping Our purpose was to procure a ready-made garment, as at Nice. Madame Gourrien had nothing suitable ready-made, and proposed to make one, answering to our objection as to our limited time that if we would remain at Nice until Friday a dress would be com Gouerrin then stated it would be equally easy for her to complete two dresses, so Miss Van Nostrand ordered one for herself. that the garments were to fit the roung ladies to their entire satisfaction and to be delivered Friday at 10 a. m. On Thursday afternoon the young latter went to Madame Gourrien to have the dresses tried Seeing that the garments were far from finished Miss Van Nostrand said:

"How are you going to finish these by 10 a. m. "The reply was: "The young ladies who sow for

us must sit up all night." "Miss Van Nostrand replied: 'Rather than allow that we will remain until the afternoon train on

the hotel at 3 p. m. At 3 p. m. on Friday the ments. Miss Van Nostrand went down and the man box rould be carried upstairs. Being in a great to 510 frances, and directed the man to carry the box the goods to our banker at Genoa, free of duty, the

bill would be paid."
"I have been particular in stating the above, on account of the outrageous seried, we came to Mentone, and occupied our apartments at the Hotel. reading room, we were informed that some one desired to see us. On going out we found a rough-looking Frenchman with a piece of paper in his hand. He informed us that he was orpersons from the paper, but had only one of our names, that of Miss Van Nestrand. Expostulation was useless, but the hotel-keeper, saving it would only be a matter of form, accompanied us to Burenu. The same person who arrested us, with two or three auxiliaries, accompanied us to a miserable building, in a room of which, scatted by a table, he assumed the magisterial office, assign our names and themasuled everything from one pockets, even our handkerchiefs arrived with his secretary. The Consul was a Frenchman, and the secretary, his brother-in-law, an italian. They said all they could, but the man who arrested

man, and the secretary, his brother-in-law, an Italian. They said all they could, but the man who arrested us decided that nothing would do but we must all go to a cell, where we were locked up. The cell was a regular dungeon, a grated window high in the wall, a smaller one in the door, along the side a slanting wooden shelf, leaving only standing room on the floor. It was a damp, fitthy, evil-smelling piace. Our feelings may well be imagined.

"About 1 o'clock in the morning, after two hours and more in that peat-hole, we were released under pollee surveillance, taken to our room, at the house, where we were locked in, the polleenan keeping guard at the door, with the freedom of looking in at us at his pleasure. The next morning we were called and critered to prepare to go at once to the house of the Commissary of Police. Miss Van Nostrand refused it go unless we had the protection of the Corsul. At 7.45 a.m. Miss Van Nostrand was told that she must go at once to the Commissary. There she met the costuner, Madame Gourrien, and her husband; also the English speaking aleswoman who had translated our order to Madame Gourrien in her establishment. All of these gave positively false testimony about the translation. The Commissary's decision may be imagined. The French authorities at Nice had telegraphed M ss Van Nostrand and party can be released upon payment of the bill. Otherwise they must remain in durance, not in the hotel, but in the prison. The Commissary decided against us, giving Miss Van Nostrand five minutes to decide between paying the entire bill with costs or going back to the dungeon. Of course we jaid, and as the na ter now stand, we have be up ut in prison, insulted beyond expression, compelled to pay over \$100 for garments which have not been delivered to us, and all in the name of the French alw."

law."

Gardner Van Nostrand, nephew of Mrs. Boor and brother of Miss Van Nostrand, a well-known resident of Newburg, N. Y., has been in communication with Secretary Blaine, and has an appointment to lay all the facts before the Secretary of State next A NEW OCEAN LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, May 25 (Special). - In consequence of order of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company that they will not receive outgoing freight in his city, a number of prominent shippers held a secret meeting to day, the outcome of which will be the establishment of a new line from Philadelphia several of the independent shippers, who are under no obligations to the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at no obligations to the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at present in correspondence with a wealthy London firm with this end in view. The firm has agreed to supply as many vessels as may be desired, with a cargo capacity of from 2,000 to 3,000 tons cach, at the rate of thirty shillings for the round trip from London to Philadelphia and back. Fifteen shillings for a trip one way is now charged from Baltimore and New-York, and it would thus enable Philadelphia to enter into active competition with these points. CLOSED BY THE DIRECTORS.

A SCRANTON BANK EMPTIED BY THE CASHIER

INVESTING MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN COAL LANDS-DEPOSITORS INDIGNANT.

Scranton, Penn., May 25 .- At the close of business o-day the directors of the Scranton City Bank anounced that the concern would not be reopened for the present. This action was taken after a meeting of the directors at the Scranton House, where one of their number, Charles Tropp, reported he had examined the books of the bank, and had found that George A. Jessup, who was vicepresident and cashier, was in default to the amount of \$100,000. Alderman Roesler issued a warrant, at the instance of two of the directors, for the arrest of Jessup. The entire board then assembled in the

rest. Jessup protested to the directors that he would be able to realize on all the investments that he had made, and to meet his intebtedness if they would give him time, but they informed him that the bank was to be closed at once. He asked for time to arrange his papers, and the officer waited for him to do this. At 5 o'clock the cashier appeared before the Alderman and gave ball in the sum of \$25,000. Dr. B. H. Throop, one of the directors, who says that he is satisfied that Jessup will make good the deficit, became bondsman.

The directors placed full confidence in Jessup and did not suspect that anything was wrong until it was discovered that he had made loans in a loose manner. The investigation that followed brought out the fact that he had used the money of the bank to buy coal lands. It was also ascertained that his style of living was not sustained by his income. He entertained lavishly and kept an expensive stable, all of which made his expenses high. He says that there is abundant collateral for the investments which he abundant collateral for the investments which he made. He owns eighty acres of Scranton coal land, in which he was trying to interest capitalists. He is also a heavy stockholder in local enterprises, but was unable to realize on his investments in time to avert the disaster. His bond to the bank calls for \$25,000 only. He has numerous prominent and wealthy relatives in this region, and it is probable that if he is not able to meet his deficit they will come to his relief. The bank was a private institution. Its capital stock was \$100,000, one-half of which had been paid in. There is much indignation because the bank continued to receive deposits until the close of banking hours. It had a large paircnage. Joseph H. Gunster was appointed assignee to-night. One of

THE SURPLUS ALL GONE.

WORST FEARS AS TO THE NEW-HAVEN EM-BEZZLEMENT CONFIRMED.

derchants' National Bank have been the chief sub-

tolerably certain that the bank's surplus of \$100,000

of conversation here to-day, and it is now

THE CASHIER AND ASSISTANT TELLER OF THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK AND JOHN

E. BASSETT ALL ARRESTED. New-Haven, May 25 (Special),-The affairs of the

is all gone. This morning the cashier, John C. Bradley, was arrested by United States Marshal swearing to a fraudulent financial statement of the bank's condition in reports recently forwarded to the Controller. Dr. W. H. Thompson furnished a missioner Wright. Bradley's story is as follows: A year and a half or two years ago, Assistant Teller Palmer was placed under obligations to J. E. Bassett, the Chapel-st. hardware dealer. had lent Palmer something like \$900, and helped him out in his patent medicine business. Palmer was making a hair-restorer, and thought he had something that would bring him a fortune. In return for money lent to Palmer to advance his business. Bassett asked Palmer to do him a few favors. Drafts by Palmer, and notes discounted, all out Bradley's knowledge. Bassett did considerable business with the D. C. Pratt Crayon Company, of New York, and many of the drafts were on that house, This thing had been going on for a year and the time was near when the bank examiner was expected Bradley took it into his head to examine Palmer's He was thunderstruck to see that about \$70 000 worth of paper had been cashed by the bank ever seen. He told Palmer that he would have to tell President Bigelow, but Painer beskel him to say nothing and Bassett convinced Bradley that he was and were paid or renewed and matters were mended a few days before from the bank and began a thorough exakination of the bank books. The cashier, the teller and the president of the bank had a consultation which the cashler related the whole story to in which the cashier related the whole story to President Birciow. The opinion is that Bradley hash? made a cent out of the transaction. It was out of kindness for Painer and to prevent a damaging notonets to the bank that he acted as he did. This afternoon John E. Bassett was arrested on war-

This afternoon John E. Bassett was arrested on war-rants alleging that he aided W. Palmer in embezzling the funds of the bank. He was released on \$5,000 bail, furnished by C. S. Thompson. His store has been attached for \$40.000. Palmer was arrested at 6 p. m. The variations in the cash accounts were first dis-covered by Mr. Dooley, on Tuesday, and his investiga-tion shows that the temized cash account of the bank has been altered from day to day to suit the amount of paper belonging to Bassett.

INTIMIDATED BY THE STRIKERS.

MILITIA NEEDED TO KEEP THE PEACE IN ILL-INOIS MINING TOWNS.

Juliet, Ill., May 25.-The expected trouble at the Braidwood mines yesterday did not occur, as none of strikers threw a couple of dynamite bombs upon the property of the Wilmington Coal Association, which exploded with a loud noise and startled the Braidwood people considerably, and it was thought an effort was being made by the strikers to destroy the mines. The men who are willing to go to work at the prices offered are fearful that if they attempt to enter the mines the desperate Italians will carry out their threats of setting fire to the mines. Sheriff Huston telegraphed Governor Fifer that the Mayor of Braidwood had called upon him to protect property, and that he had been to Braidwood and was fearful that he could not preserve the peace and protect property and lives without the aid of the militia. The Governor telegraphed the Sheriff that he must preserve the peace and protect the lives and property of the miners and operators at all hazards, even to the calling out of the militia. It is thought that no attempt will be made to resume work in the mines

Princeton, Ill., May 25.—Sheriff Henderson, who has been on guard the last two weeks at Slatonville, a mining town near here, yesterday telebraphed for reinforcements. The city marshal has started with a posse. A riot is anticipated, as the striking miners of spring Valley, La Salle and Streator have threatened to close the mines by force. The coal mines at Slatonville are the only ones in operation in the northern part of the State.

The steamer Ozama, which arrived yesterday from Cape Haytien, brings reports differing materially from those received prior to her arrival. The state of affairs as the Ozama's people were informed was that on May 3 Hyppolite moved south from Gonalyes and er gaged Legit me's forces half way, completely routing them after twelve hours. News of the recapture of Trow reached Cape Haytien on May 11. On the 13th word was received that Hyppolite's army was in camp thirty miles from Port-au-Prince, awaiting reinforce-ments. The Carondelet and the other ship constituting the navy were ordered at once to the northern coast, to join the army at Port au Prince, and sailed from Cape Haytien May 15. The United States man-of-war Galena left Cape Haytien May 16, for Pensacola.

Pensacola.

At the Haytan consulate here these reports were not given much credence. Vice-Consul Singleton, maintained that Legitime is gaining ground, and says Germany and Spain indicate an intendent to join other Powers in recognizing him. He attaches some significance to the Boston's approaching visit, and thinks her object is to take a final lock preparatory to action by this Government. The Boston is expected to sail in about two weeks.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. A DETECTIVE IMPLICATED

ONE OF THE CHICAGO POLICE CHARGED

WITH CRONIN'S MURDER.

SAID TO HAVE HIRED THE HORSE USED BY TES ASSASSINS-INCIDENTS CONFIRMING THE

> STORY TOLD BY WOODRUFF, THE IM PRISONED HORSE-THIEF.

Chicago, May 25.—A morning paper publishes story which implicates a member of the Chicago police force, Detective Daniel Coughlin, in the murder of Dr. Cronin. The story published is that on the morning of the day on which Cronin disappeared Coughlin engaged at a livery stable not far from where Dr. Cronin lived a horse and buggy, which, he said, a friend of his would call for that evening; that the man did call and was given a white horse, similar to the one attached to the buggy in which Cronin was decoyed away; that the time of going, and the description of the man corresponded minutely both with the time when the man came for Dr. Cronin and with the appearance of the man himself; that Coughling subsequently cautioned the livery-stable keeper to say nothing about the matter. Coughlin was a member of one or more societies of which Cronin was a member, and they are said to have been enemies.

Captain Schaack, under whose orders Detective Coughlin acts, says that when the livery-stable keeper told him the story he at once called Coughlin to account; that Coughlin told him that he had hired the rig for a friend of his who lived in Northern Michigan, near where Coughlin's people five and who had come to Chicago to see the sights. Captain Schanck says that he then directed Detectives Coughlin and Whalen to go out and find this man; that they went out, and soon afterward reported that they had found him and that he had given a satisfactory account of himself. The captain admits that he accepted this statement as and cient, and did not require that the man be brought

Captain Schaack goes on to say that he took the white horse and drove to Conklin's house under conditions similar to those under which Dr. Cronin was decoyed away, and that Mrs. Conklin said it was not the same animal. Mrs. Conkcontradicts this statement. She says that she told Captain Schaack that it resembled the animal behind which Dr. Cronin drove away, but that it appeared to be used up from hard Mr. Dinan, the livery-stable keeper, says that

driving.

Mr. Dinan, the livery-stable keeper, says that the horse was driven hard that night and has not recovered since. Dinan adds that Coughlin told him that he had walked his shoes off in the search for his Michigan friend, but had been unable to find him. This directly contradicts the statement attributed to Coughlin by Captain Schnack. Coughlin declines to make any statement about the matter.

Conghin told Superintendent Hubbard that a few days before May 4 a man called at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station and, inquiring for Coughlin, introduced himself as Thomas Smith, of Hancock, Mich., a friend of Coughlin's brother; who keeps a livery stable in that town. He was on his way to New-Mexico, he said. Coughlin was glad to meet his brother's friend, and played the host to the best of his ability. On Saturday, Mr. Smith said he would like to take a buggy ride that evening, but he did not know whether the livery-stable keepers would trust a stranger with a horse. He had an aunt living in South Halstead-st., and he would drive down there in the afternoon, if he could get a rig. Coughlin said he would it the livery stable business, and Halstead-st., and he would drive down there in the afternoon, if he could get a rig. Coughlin said he would fix the livery stable business, and told Mr. Smith to go to Dinan's place whenever he wanted a horse, and that he himself would see Dinan and make it all right. Mr. Smith got the white horse, and Coughlin did not see him again for a week or more, when Coughlin met him on the street and wanted to know why he did not pay for the use of the horse and buggy, Dinan having come to him for the money. Smith gave Coughlin \$3, and said he would give him the other \$2 later. Coughlin met him for the last time one day last week, and Smith said that he would start for New-Mexico the mext day.

An evening paper says that the letter which was turned over to the police by the Carlsons

An evening paper says that the letter which was turned over to the police by the Carlsons yesterday was from one of the mysterious tenants of the blood-stained cottage. The letter is postmarked Hammond, Ind., and was received May, 20. It contained \$12, another month's rent. It was signed by one of the tenants, Frank Williams. He attempted to explain away their hasty exit from the building and the paint daubs on the parlor floor. He said that the floor was painted. porlor floor. He said that the floor was pe so as to save his sister the trouble of scrubbing the boards. Mr. Williams was silent about the fact that there were footprints in the paint. He also neglected to say anything about the blood

Mayor Crezier took hold of the Cronin case and were paid or renewed and matters were mended a little. Early this week Palmer made drafts on New-York and Boston amounting to \$51,000. When the bank examiner, Mr. Dooley came to New-Haven, he saw the big amount that had been drawn out a large to be made to uncover this hideous plot. It are to be made to uncover this hideous plot. It is a stain upon our city to have such a crimo committed without the perpetrators being apprehended and brought to justice." The possible connection of Coughlin with the case was taken up, and the Mayor insisted on seeing the detective, and the latter was brought down to the Superintendent's office at 4:30 p. m., Mayor Cregier being present. The conference lasted over two hours. Coughlin was allowed to tell his story, and then he was taken in hand by the Mayor, Attorney Hynes and the Cerporation Counsel. He stood their fire of questions for awhile with a fair degree of self-topological manner.

allowed to tell his story, and then he was taken in hand by the Mayor, Attorney Hynes and the Cerporation Counsel. He stood their fire of questiens for awhile with a fair degree of self-possession. Then, it is reported, he became flurtied and nervous, but said nothing that could be used against him. When the conference broke up. Coughlin left the room with Lieutenant Elliott, and then was turned over to Detective Flynn. Coughlin and Flynn walked away together carelessly, but Coughlin was a prisoner. He was taken to a station and locked up.

The man who last lived in the Carlson cottage, some time in the fall, was a well-dressed man, of medium or rather heavy build, about six feet high. He were a heavy black mustache, according to Mrs. Lindgren, daughter of the Carlsons, who said also to-night that the man gave his name as King. The description and name given by Mrs. Lindgren, who is a German, scarcely able to speak English, sees no newspapers, and knows little as nothing even yet of the intricacies of the Cronincase, tallies in every particular with the description and name given by the prisoner Woodruff as to the person who, with Fairburn, got him to haul the trunk.

One of the sensations of the day in the Cronincase was the publication of the affidavit of J. D.

person who, with Fairburn, got him to haul the trunk.

One of the sensations of the day in the Cronincase was the publication of the affidavit of J. D. Haggerty, relative to certain occurrences of the year 1886, when Irish troubles were rife, and expressing the belief that there was then a plot to kill Dr. Cronin and himself. Several names were given in the affidavit as printed, but others were suppressed. A reporter called on Mr. Haggerty this morning, who said:

"I can't say that the affidavit as printed is mene. The main points, however, are correct, It was made on the spur of the moment in Dr. Cronin's office on the eve of his going away on some errands connected with Irish affairs. He met in the corridor of the building in which he had his office, on the day named in the affident, and told me what he wanted. It was all done hurriedly, but the facts are there and I shall be able to substantiate them when the time

shall be able to substantiate them when the time comes."

Mr. Haggerty seemed much chagrined that the affidavit should have got out. Mentien was made by the reporter of the rumors fleating around reagarding certain prominent Irishmen. Mr. Haggerty then dietated the following:

"I want it understood that, while I did this thing for Dr. Cronin as a personal favor and at a time when he was on the point of leaving the city to appear at an important trial of some men charged with misappropriating the funds of the Irish national organizations. I at the same time deprecate the publication of such matters which; as I thought, were intended for service only with closed doors and for the purpose of ferreting out evil-doers within the order."

Luke Dillon, a prominent Irishman of Phila-

closed doors and for the purpose of ferreting out evil-doers within the order."

Luke Dillon, a prominent Irishman of Philadelpha, is in Chicago as the representative of the friends of Dr. Cronin in the East. He said: "Strong efforts have been made to justify Dr. Cronin's murder on the grounds of his presumed friendship with Le Caren and his supposed disturbing influence in our organization. I believe honest, sincere but ignorant men may have been influenced to commit this murder uder the impression that they served the interests of their country by so doing, and I hold the men who make such statements more guilty than the ignorant dupes who executed what I presume to be their desire. For many years Irish organizations have been a refuge for unscrupulous politicisms who make their patriotism a profession. These adventurers, when they could not rule, attempted to ruin the Clan-na-Gael, creating trouble and considerations.